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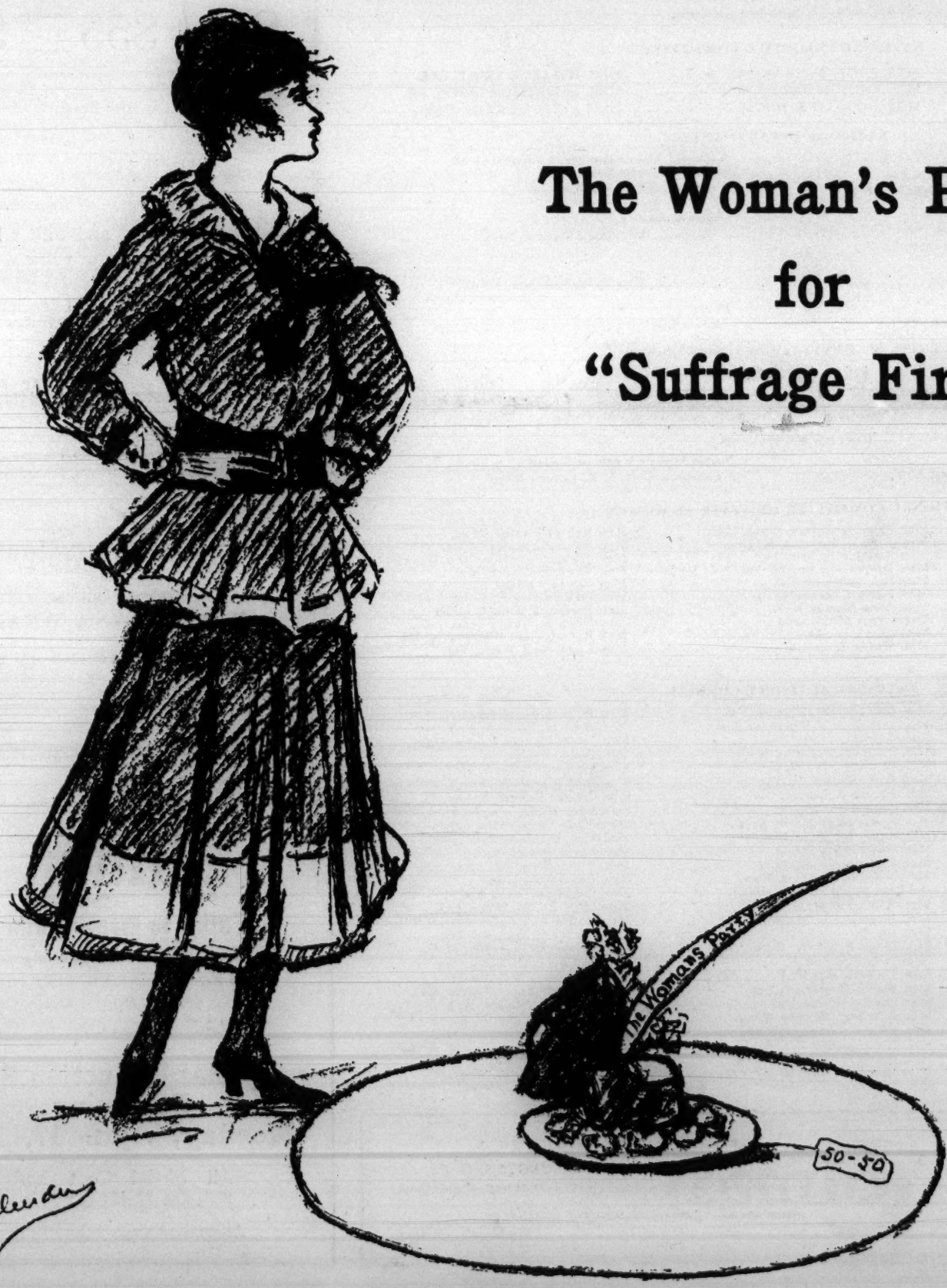
The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

APRIL 8, 1916



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VOL. IV

The Suffragist

No. 14

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

APRIL 8, 1916

General Notes of the Week

Tariff Commission Bill Introduced

A REVISED bill for a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, which is drafted on lines suggested by President Wilson, and which, it is said, has received his full approval, was introduced in the House March 27 by Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee.

The bill would provide for the appointment of six commissioners at a salary of $10,000 a year each.

President Wilson is proposing to use a great deal of money, which will be paid to the federal government in part by its disfranchised citizens. Is it fair to create new expenditures without giving women a method of expressing their opinion on the subject?

Virginia Republican Convention Indorses Woman Suffrage

ON March 29, the Republican convention of Virginia, meeting in Roanoke, passed the following resolution:

"We favor suffrage being extended to women and therefore favor the enactment of all laws necessary to the accomplishment of this end."

A delegation of suffragists addressed the committee prior to the passage of the resolution. Mrs. Dexter Otey spoke for the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony equal suffrage amendment.

Pan-American Child Welfare Conference

FOR the first time in history a Pan American conference has been called for the purpose of considering matters distinctively and specifically related to child welfare in the countries of the Western Hemispheres. It is to be known as the first Pan American Child's Congress, and is to be held during the month of July, 1916, in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The purpose of the congress, as outlined in the official program, is to study all matters relative to the child itself, in its relation to the family, to society and to the state. The program provides for the division of the multifarious subjects to be considered into seven principal sections, viz: legislation, hygiene, education, psychology and anthropology, aids to mother and child, sociology and industrial legislation.

Large delegations from the United States and each of the Latin-American countries are expected to participate.

Undoubtedly the question of political equality for women will occupy an important position in the discussions of the conference.

Conference Favors Women Preachers

THE New England southern conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in annual session at Norwich, Conn., on April 1, went on record as favoring the licensing of women to preach. A memorial to the general conference was adopted in which it is urged that "the right of competent women to enter the pastorate be not denied."

British National Debt Tripled

A LONDON dispatch to the *Washington Times* of April 4 says:

"With a forecast that the European war will last at least another year, Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna fairly staggered the House of Commons this afternoon with an array of figures showing the war's cost.

"England's national debt, he pointed out, has nearly tripled since the war began. In 1914, it was about $3,580,000,000. At present, he said, in introducing the government budget, the national debt is nearly $11,700,000,000.

"England is spending $25,000,000 daily for war purposes."

These figures may give some idea of the terrible burden England's disfranchised women will be called upon to share after the close of the war.

Mexican Governor Wishes Women of His State to Vote

IN a recent interview, General P. Elias Calles, military governor of the Province of Sonora, Mexico, said:

"I am in favor of the women of Sonora voting. Yucatan (another province) has just had a convention of women for the first time in its history, and I see no reason why Sonora should not follow the example of Yucatan."

General Calles proposes, however, that the initiative come from the women, and he believes that as soon as peace is reasonably sure along the border a women's congress will undoubtedly be held in Hermosillo.

Sonora is near Arizona, and there is no doubt that General Calles has seen the value of the women's vote in that State.

Suffragists Do Hospital Work in France

MISS KATHLEEN BURKE, of the Scottish branch of the National Union of Woman's Suffrage Societies—the constitutional suffragists of England—who is in this country in behalf of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service, told an audience in New York last week of the work of members of that organization in France.

It was at the Abbaye de Yeyaumont, near Compiegne, where the first French unit was established by the Scottish Women's Hospitals, that the nurses had to chop down trees to heat the place.

"It was, oh, so cold," she said, "and ours was an all-woman hospital; the women did everything. I was proudest of all to see the skillful way in which the nurses scaled poles and put up wires for the electric light service. There is only one thing I am prouder of than the way our women have worked and are working, and that is the fact that *suffragists* started this movement to take care of the sick and wounded of our allies."

Each hospital unit sent out by the organization of which she is secretary consists of ten surgeons, forty nurses, a radiographer, a bacteriologist, a sanitary inspector and orderlies. And even the radiographer is a woman. The first unit was sent out with the Belgian army to Calais and had the distinction of keeping its death rate lower than any other typhoid hospital in that city. During the invasions of Serbia, the Scottish women sent field ambulances with the Serbian army. All the motor ambulances are driven by women.

Women Set Free by War, Says Sultan

ONE of the greatest results of the war in the East will be the complete emancipation of woman, says Hussin Kamel, Sultan of Egypt, in an interview in the *Temps*.

"Orientals understand too little the great part women play in the world's progress," he said. "Since the woman is called to the high vocation of caring for the child, she should have the opportunity of developing and educating herself to the highest possible degree.

"No oriental political or social problem is so important as the subject of woman's emancipation. If we could end the ignorance of our women and give them a chance to assert themselves, all the other troublesome questions would come to their healthy influence and new generations would be raised in the light of intelligent motherhood.

"We can never be wholly happy in the East until we free women from the semi-slavery to which they are subjected under Mohammedan laws."

Women Employed in Business in South Africa

THERE is increased employment of women in commercial life in South Africa at present, according to consular reports received at Washington. It is peculiarly noticeable in the vicinity of Port Elizabeth, because women heretofore have not been commonly employed commercially. Several of the banks have engaged women clerks and commercial houses generally are doing likewise.

Proposal to Disfranchise Chinese Emperor

THE "republican army" of China has demanded the abdication of Emperor Yuan Shi-Kai and his trial by a national assembly of province representatives for having accepted the imperial throne. If found guilty, part of the punishment to be accorded him is "that he be disfranchised through three generations."

Comments of the Press

An Indecent Use of the Gag

UNLESS the woman suffrage and anti-saloon organizations have lost all the intelligence that they have so amply displayed in the past, somebody will smart for the disreputable parliamentary trick that was played on them in the House Judiciary Committee yesterday. Several constitutional amendment resolutions were pending before the committee. Among them was one to submit a woman suffrage amendment, and another, looking to national prohibition. By a majority of 11 to 10, the committee, if a fair vote had been permitted, would have reported the woman suffrage measure favorably.

Somebody in authority very evidently had decided that this resolution must be defeated at all hazards. A combination was effected between the liquor and anti-suffrage forces in the committee, which, by dint of some very raw parliamentary practice, managed to link all the proposed constitutional amendments together with a motion that they be indefinitely postponed.

This was an absolute violation of the spirit of the rule which declares that unrelated subjects shall not be linked together for the purpose of a single determination. The soundness of this rule is obvious. A single subject ought to be handled by itself and on its own merits. The pretense that prohibition and woman suffrage are "related subjects" is about as cheap a piece of buncombe as could be imagined. They were related only by virtue of the fact that a constitutional amendment affecting each of them was before the committe. It would be just as fair an interpretation of this rule to claim that a bill to revise the sugar tariff and another to abolish the Postoffice Department were "related subjects" because, forsooth, in each case the object was to be attained by Congressional action. It would be just as fair to couple the two propositions together in one case as in the other.

Manifestly, when such utterly unrelated subjects may be hooked together, legislation is made impossible. Yet the rulings of the chairman and the attitude of the unnatural majority which was thus dragooned together, made it possible to defeat both proposals, along with the other two or three that were pending.

Just a word here for the benefit of responsible Democratic leaders who seem to have forgotten some very recent and suggestive political history. There was a time when the House Committee on Judiciary was commonly and contemptuously referred to as the "morgue." That was in the days when Joseph G. Cannon was Speaker and John J. Jenkins was chairman of Judiciary. Any measure that the House management wanted to kill was sent to this packed committee, and a nod from headquarters meant its asphyxiation. That sort of dealing with subjects in which the public was deeply interested was largely responsible for the downfall of the old regime in the House, and ultimately for the Democratic seizure of control in that body.

Yet it may seriously be doubted whether the Judiciary Committee that John J. Jenkins bossed ever perpetrated anything so raw, so uncouth, so outrageously violative of the decencies of parliamentary procedure, as was this performance of yesterday. It makes the Democratic management of the House responsible for and the protector of an unholy alliance which can bring nothing but discredit and shame upon the party in power.

There will be political results, and mighty serious ones, to the Democratic party from this bit of boasted manipulation, for not only was the outrage perpetrated, but it is now bragged about as a particularly clever and skillful performance. As a matter of fact, any man in his sane senses must know that this sort of thing is calculated ultimately to strengthen the hand of both the prohibitionists and suffragists. The country will not stand for such horse play in dealing with its public business. —*Washington (D. C.) Times, March* 29, 1916.

Women Voters to Join in Party—Hats in Ring to Force Suffrage Issue Into Coming Campaign—Crusaders to Make Tour of West—Organization's Formation Due to Action of Judiciary Committee on Amendment

THE women's hats are in the ring. A real national woman's party is to be formed among the women voters of the west to force the suffrage issue into the coming Presidential campaign. The party will be formed at the conference of the Congressional Union, in Washington, on April 8 and 9, previous to the departure of the suffrage crusaders on their western trip.

Tuesday's action of the House Judiciary Committee in postponing discussion on the suffrage amendment is directly responsible for the formation of the new organization. Miss Alice Paul and other leaders of the Congressional Union decided Tuesday night, it is said, that nothing more could be done with Congress without more pressure from voters. . . .

It is not known yet how many candidates of their own the women will put in the field. In most cases probably they will work rather for fusion with the candidates of Republican, Progressive or Socialist parties who pledge themselves to support woman suffrage in Congress than for independent tickets.—*New York Tribune, March* 30, 1916.

"The Fight is Just Begun"

THE House Judiciary Committee learned today (March 29) that suffragists regard the suffrage resolution, supposed to have been killed in committee yesterday, as an extremely lively corpse.

"It's too bad suffrage is killed for this session, isn't it?" members of the committee remarked in tones of varying inflection when the lobbyists of the Congressional Union appeared at the Capitol this morning.

Then came the shock.

"But it isn't dead," the dazed Representatives were assured. "Oh, not at all. And we shall expect you all to attend the meeting and vote to bring it out. 'Indefinitely postponed,' you know. And it can be brought up whenever our majority is strong enough to secure recognition. And until that happens we shall be here every day. Are we discouraged? No," said Miss Anne Martin, Miss Maude Younger and all the other suffrage lobbyists in chorus.—*Philadelphia North American, March* 30, 1916.

Equal Suffrage in the Campaign

A STRONG trend toward the organization of a new, independent, national political party in the United States, with nation-wide equal suffrage for its principal issue, is manifest. Many things in recent months have contributed to the formation of sentiment in favor of such a project; postponement, by the House Judiciary Committee at Washington on Tuesday, of further discussion of the proposed amendment to the constitution granting women equal political privileges with men, has been taken generally as the signal for a complete change of procedure in suffrage ranks. It was rather widely wished than hoped that the committee named would, on the presentation of new arguments, reconsider its previous decision not to give the suffrage question legislative standing during the present session. The shelving of the matter in the first place, as though it were one of comparatively trifling importance, caused considerable discontent throughout the entire suffrage field; but the leaders counselled patience until at least one more effort should be made to get the Susan B. Anthony amendment through the committee and squarely before the House. The effort has failed, and it would appear to be futile to make another attempt along the same or a similar line. This action of the Judiciary Committee has done more to provoke and encourage a militant course on the part of the suffragists in the United States than any step heretofore taken by a responsible legislative body.

On certain points, and with relation to certain tactics, there have been, and there are still, wide differences of opinion in the suffrage ranks, but it can hardly be too strongly emphasized that, on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex," there is complete unity. Lest it may be thought, by people of a conservative bent, that in deciding now, even in the face of the Judiciary Committee's rebuff, to launch a political party of their own the equal suffragists are acting precipitately, it might be as well to remark, right here, that the Susan B. Anthony amendment has been presented annually to Congress, and has been accorded practically the same treatment it received last Tuesday, for thirty-eight years.

Congress, as a matter of fact, has by this latest action challenged the equal suffragists of the United States to prove, by an exhibition of political strength, their title to consideration. While no step can be taken with authority until the suffrage conference, called to meet in Washington on the 9th and 10th of April, shall have passed upon the question, there is every reason to believe that the challenge will be accepted. It had already been planned to send suffrage speakers into many congressional districts to oppose the reelection of representatives antagonistic to the cause, and this scheme will be carried out, but general political organization will now, it is understood, go hand-in-hand with campaign work; the women's party, that is, will have its own organization in each congressional district, and will either indorse a candidate of one of the other parties in the field or put up a candidate of its own. . . .

It would be wise for the old-line or regular parties not to treat the new party project too lightly. Only those who are ignorant of the influence wielded by the equal suffrage movement in these days will sneer at the undertaking. . . .

A woman's party, we are disposed to believe, if confined simply to the purpose of obtaining for women equal political recognition with men, will poll, or induce, in congressional districts, where the issue shall be well defined, a vote that none of the old-line or regular political organizations can afford to ignore.—*Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., March* 31, 1916.

Women in the National Elections

WOMEN voters will be an important factor in the presidential election this year.—*Walla Walla (Wash.) Union, March* 16, 1916.

Where Is Our Leader?

EVERYTHING, heretofore, of importance that has been done by Democratic action in Congress since the election of President Wilson has been by means of the President's proclaimed and unshirked initiative. More than any other President in our history, he has developed the theory of government by party, with the President as party leader, and as manager and director of the legislative program. He shaped and directed all of the work of his first Congress, forcing to a conclusion his Tariff bill, his Currency measure that established the Federal Reserve System, his legislation concerning "big business," and establishing the Federal Trade Commission and other matters. . . . It would be ridiculous to suppose that Congress has any program of any sort except what may be characterized as a "yielding to inevitable pressure." If the pressure does not come by way of firm administration leadership, it will surely come in the form of log-rolling on the part of those who know exactly what they want. . . .—*Review of Reviews, March,* 1916.

(*Continued on page* 9)

The House Judiciary Committee and the Women's Bill

THE federal suffrage amendment has been before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives since December 6. They have acted upon it a number of times, executing a series of maneuvers that have been surprisingly arbitrary and inconsistent. They now are disposed to take the stand that as a result of these actions the suffrage amendment is "shelved" for the present session of Congress.

It is extremely interesting to look over the whole record of the Judiciary Committee on this question of the political rights of women, to study their methods of action and fix the responsibility for what has been done.

WHEN the suffrage amendment was sent to the Judiciary on December 6, it was referred in due course to a subcommittee on constitutional amendments. The subcommittee, under much pressure from advocates of the measure, reported it "without recommendation" to the full committee on February 15. The full committee reported it back to the subcommittee on the same day, with instructions to table it until December 14.

This was in itself a very unusual thing to do. After a subcommittee has reported a measure to a committee, it is customary to allow at least a week to elapse before it is acted upon, so that members who are absent from the first meeting may be present when the committee as a whole vote upon it.

On February 15, five members of the Judiciary Committee were absent from the meeting, four of them being known supporters of the suffrage amendment. The sudden decision to report the measure back to the subcommittee was thoroughly unfair.

When women asked that this precipitate step be reconsidered, they were at first met with the positive assurance that no reconsideration was possible—that under the rules of the committee a measure which was recommitted to a subcommittee with instructions to table, was buried beyond the power of the committee itself to bring it again to the surface. The women who had the measure in charge, however, pointed out with inexhaustible patience that the rules of the House did not apply to House committees, that rules governing committees were nowhere codified, and that, as a matter of fact, no rules governing the Judiciary Committee had been formally adopted; any action, therefore, taken by a House committee could properly be reconsidered by a majority of that committee.

On March 14, then, the Judiciary Committee proceeded to reconsider their action on the suffrage amendment, and voted to bring it up as the special business of the day on March 28.

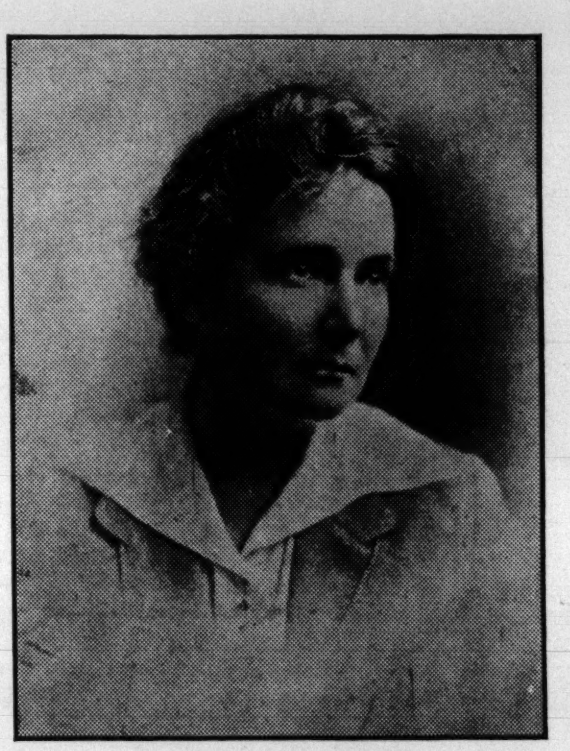
When they met on March 28, a pledged majority were gathered in the committee room to vote in favor of reporting the suffrage amendment to the House.

The road to a vote on the suffrage amendment in the House was open. This situation, the opponents of the measure met in the following manner: As soon as the committee assembled, the chairman at once recognized Mr. Carlin, his closest associate on the committee and its ranking member, who moved that all constitutional amendments be indefinitely postponed.

This was, on the face of it, an unparliamentary proposal, since it is one of the first principles of legislative action that measures be considered separately.

Mr. Carlin's proposal affected not only the suffrage amendment but a large number of other amendments. Congress has now before it a long list of constitutional amendments, among them the prohibition amendment; an amendment prohibiting polygamy in the United States and all territory under the control of the United States; an amendment repealing the Fifteenth Amendment; an amendment authorizing uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce, and providing penalties for their enforcement; an amendment relating to the jurisdiction of courts in the United States; an amendment altering the present method of amending the constitution of the United States, and many others. To legislate on all these proposals at once simply on the ground that they are constitutional amendments is a ridiculous method of behavior.

A substitute motion was at once made to consider the suffrage amendment alone, since that was the order of business for the day. This substitute motion was ruled out of order and the ruling was sustained by a majority of the members present. The vote to postpone all constitutional amendments was then put to the members present and carried. It was then announced that the suffrage amendment was shelved for the session, and that nothing further could be done on the matter until Congress reconvened in December.



Miss Anne Martin
Chairman Legislative Committee

The dishonesty of this behavior is positively startling. It was a piece of bad practice to bundle a mass of constitutional amendments together and force a vote of postponement upon all of them. It was thoroughly indefensible to rule that a substitute motion was out of order; and to announce that the suffrage amendment was thereby killed for the session is simply untrue.

The suffrage amendment was not any more killed after the vote of March 28 to postpone action upon it indefinitely, than it was killed by the decision of February 15 to postpone it until December 14. The Judiciary Committee is governed by a majority of its members and a majority can at any time vote to take up the suffrage amendment or any other of the constitutional amendments now before the House.

ONE of the surprises of the committee action on March 28 was the support the chair obtained for his extraordinary rulings. A majority of the men in the committee room were declared suffragists, yet a majority supported Mr. Webb and Mr. Carlin in their extremely discreditable tactics. But the reason for this adverse action is not difficult to find.

Mr. Carlin's motion linked together the prohibition amendment, among others, with the suffrage amendment, and thus united the opposition to both; Mr. Dyer of Missouri, republican, who was in favor of suffrage but opposed to prohibition, voted for the motion to postpone both amendments; whereas he had promised to vote for a report of the suffrage amendment, and still declares that he would do so if he were given the opportunity to vote on suffrage alone. Mr. Dyer's vote changed the suffrage majority of members present, 10 to 9, to an adverse majority of 10 to 9.

But this is not the whole story. Mr. Dyer, acting with the other members of the Judiciary Committee who favored a report of the suffrage amendment, could have forced a vote on suffrage alone, if he had wished to do so. But he supported all the rulings of the chair, and made a vote on suffrage alone impossible.

He did this, it is plain, because Mr. Webb induced him to sacrifice the suffrage amendment by offering to sacrifice the prohibition amendment at the same time.

The majority of the members from the South favor prohibition, which is strongly entrenched in their states. Mr. Webb comes from a prohibition state and is himself the author of the prohibition amendment in the House of Representatives. He therefore agreed to postpone his own bill indefinitely in return for Mr. Dyer's promise to postpone the suffrage amendment indefinitely.

We know that this legislative bargain was made.

On March 27, Mr. Dyer stood pledged to vote for a report of the suffrage amendment. He did not change his mind on suffrage between March 27 and March 28.

His change of position was clearly due to the injection of the prohibition issue, to which Mr. Dyer is known to be opposed.

The plan to defeat suffrage was made by the administration forces well in advance of the Judiciary Committee meeting. Mr. Carlin of Virginia, democrat, ranking member of the committee, said, with a broad smile, to the women who were completing their lobby in Congress on March 27, that their amendment was going to be defeated.

At the meeting the following day Mr. Moss accused Mr. Dyer and Mr. Webb of having "traded" suffrage and prohibition; the two men made no reply.

THE most significant point of the incident is the power of the administration members of the committee to offer such bargains and thus control committee action.

The leading members of important committees are in close touch with the heads of the party in the House, in the Senate and in the White House. They can offer recalcitrant members of their own party or members of the other party, equally well, administration assistance with measures in which they are interested, or delay of the measure they oppose. They can offer them appointments within their constituencies. They can offer items in appropriation measures which will benefit their constituencies.

Very few men in Congress can resist such pressure, or would wish to resist it.

A staunch majority for suffrage on the Judiciary Committee would mean a majority of men who would put suffrage first, refusing to sacrifice it for any other measure, or any political reward. This is impossible when women vote in only twelve of our states. In the unenfranchised states men voters, even if they believe in woman suffrage, do not usually consider suffrage as important as issues which touch their local or commercial interests; and their representatives will, under pressure, sacrifice the suffrage issue to issues close to the interest of voters in their constituency, and they will think themselves entirely justified in doing so.

The suffrage amendment is still in committee because the administration is opposed to it.

It is no news, however, that the administration is opposed to woman suffrage. They have opposed it since the beginning of the Sixty-third Congress.

It remains for women to change the purpose of the administration.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas. and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced,

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Four Million Women Voters

DOUBTERS in the suffrage ranks, learning of the great political power lodged in the hands of the four million women voters in the West, have asked, "But have you *got* these four million women's votes?"

It would be an odd boast to claim we had "got" the votes of four million women. We have not got them. It is far from necessary to attempt such a project, as any politician would know. Elections are usually won by narrow margins; and a comparatively small group united on a great issue can be counted on to alter the result of the average election.

A careful analysis of the national vote in the equal suffrage states since 1896 shows that the average percentage necessary to alter the vote for President in *all* of these elections was 9 per cent; and the average vote necessary to change the results of the elections for Congressmen in 223 out of 301 cases, was less than 10 per cent.

To establish this average about one-half of these elections, roughly speaking, must have needed far less than 9 per cent to throw the victory to the opposite party.

We who are working for the national enfranchisement of women can ask with confidence for a far fuller measure of support than this from the enfranchised women in the west. Our cause is of the essence of democracy. It will introduce into national politics for the first time the influence of women in equal measure with that of men, initiating without any shadow of doubt a new element in legislation and opening a wider avenue for the talents and powers of women. No issue to-day has a stronger claim on the loyalty of women and can appeal more surely to the generous and democratic spirit of the west.

The plan of securing a national amendment by an appeal to the political strength of women voters is a conservative and judicious move, well calculated to bring success with it.

Fair Dealing

"OUR Congressmen sometimes say," writes a New York member of the Union, "that they cannot support suffrage in the House because the measure was defeated at a referendum in their state.

"It seems that members of the state legislature do not share this feeling, if the recent vote on suffrage in the lower house of the New York legislature is any indication. Only eleven assembly districts in the entire state carried for suffrage in the state campaign last November, while one hundred and nine assemblymen quite rightly took the view that with the growing demand for this measure and the evidence of its backing by so large a vote, even though it was a minority vote, they ought not to *obstruct* the bill. Even where the personal prejudices of the individual members were opposed to suffrage, they recognized the justice and propriety of allowing it to go before the people. They did not arrogate to themselves final jurisdiction over the fate of the measure. The decision will rest with the individual voters.

"Members of Congress occupy a similar position with reference to the federal amendment. They should not presume to render the final decision on a measure which by constitutional provision should be referred to the legislatures of the states for ratification and adoption.

"Members of Congress from New York would do well to note the action of the assemblymen of their own state and to learn from them a lesson of fair dealing."

Begging for Rights

"IT is really difficult to understand," said a worker recently—usually too busy to philosophize over opposition—"how politicians can bear to have women come to them day after day, for months, asking for something these men must know to be women's right.

"It is obvious that the women who meet the members of the Judiciary Committee are at least as clearly entitled to vote as the members of the committee themselves. To keep women of evident disinterestedness and ability appealing unweariedly day after day for the common right of self-government—it seems as if Members would be ashamed to look women in the face in opposing such a claim. Politicians sometimes do not seem to be like human beings, who are, after all, in the main, governed by laws of common fairness and friendliness."

It must be confessed that on the minds of most politicians the idea of shame can hardly be said to have dawned.

Mr. Chandler, of New York, went so far in the opposite direction as to object, with considerable heat, to having his time "wasted" by a suffragist (Miss Anne Martin herself) who was interviewing him. "But it is you who are wasting our time," Miss Martin answered, with her ineffable gentleness; "you are blocking this measure and refusing to allow it to come before the House where it can be voted on. It is you who are making it necessary for us to spend our time in Congress when we have the right to be doing much more useful and pleasant things."

It is very seldom that women pause to consider the abasement of their position when public officers can dare affront them so frankly, not only calmly denying them equal rights with themselves—an injustice so crass as to be ludicrous—but denying to the bill granting them equal rights a chance to be voted on by the representatives of the people—and doing this with every circumstance of unfairness, without a pretense of legislative fair play.

When women are enfranchised, it will be difficult to understand the stubbornness of the opposition their cause has met—an opposition deeply rooted in the belief in the inferiority of women.

The Woman's Party Organizes

SATURDAY and Sunday, April 8 and 9, will see the formation of a woman's party, to work for the national enfranchisement of women.

Members of the Congressional Union, meeting in conference at the national headquarters to organize the party, will elect as their representatives a delegation of women who will start at once for the West to enlist the organized support of women voters.

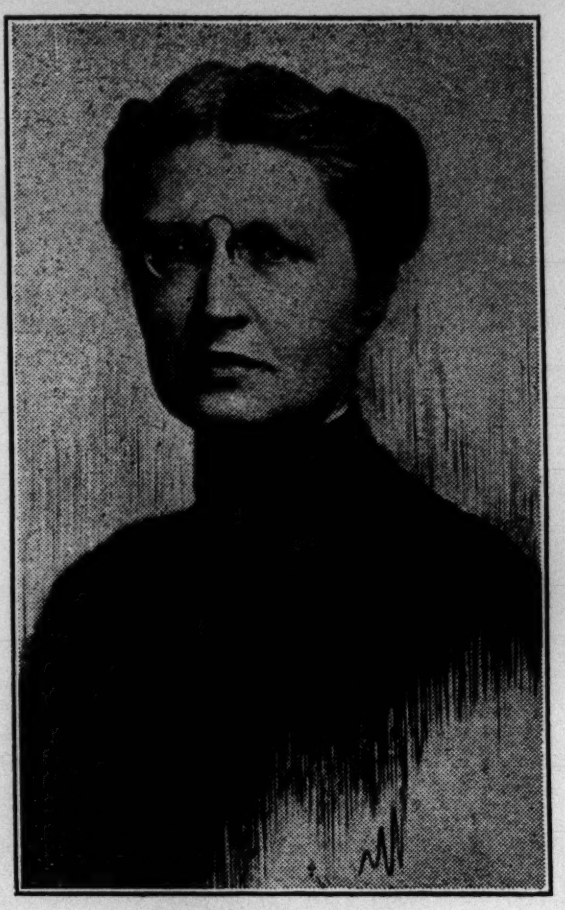
Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the legislative committee of the Congressional Union, says:

"Suffragists have used every form of intellectual appeal with Members of Congress, and more particularly with the members of the Judiciary Committee. The answer of the committee has been a refusal to allow the representatives of the people to vote on the question of the political status of women throughout the United States. The time has now come to organize our forces into a political party which will be able to take a strong stand for woman suffrage in the November elections."

Mrs. Agnes H. Morey
Massachusetts

THERE will be a splendid gathering of Congressional Union forces at national headquarters for the opening session of the conference on April 8, large delegations representing the great eastern and middle western states.

Among the noted suffrage workers from other states who will attend the conference are Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Marion May, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Helen Todd, Miss Anna Constable, Mrs. John Rogers, Miss Kathleen Taylor, and Mrs. E. T. Turner, of New York; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. Edward Biddle, Miss Ella Riegel, the Misses Bunn, Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, and Miss Elizabeth Elder, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Victor du Pont, Mrs. Mary Hearn, Mrs. James B. Clarkson, Miss Eva Jones, and Mrs. Robert Smither, of Delaware; Miss Helene Nelson, Miss Mary Campbell, and Miss Julia Hurlbut, of New Jersey; Mrs. Townsend Scott, Mrs. S. B. Coulter, Miss Eleanor White, Mrs. W. W. Ford, Miss Florence McLouth, Miss Emma Morris, Mrs. Roberta Tubman, Miss Francesca Harnickell, Mrs. A. C. Cowles, Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, and Dr. Edith Whiting, of Maryland; Mrs. W. D. Ascough, of Connecticut; Mrs. Henry Lockwood, Mrs. D. C. Hooker, and Mrs. Percy Read, of Virginia; Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Miss Katharine Morey, Mrs. Harriet Butler, Miss Elvira H. Wood and Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Lucy Curtis Templeton and Mrs. David Meriwether, of Tennessee; Mrs. James Taylor, and Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, of Michigan; Mrs. Lenora Sperry, of Illinois; Miss Eleanor P. Barker, of Indiana; Mrs. M. F. Childs, of California.



Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Minnesota

On Sunday a farewell luncheon will be given at two o'clock in the drawing rooms of the Congressional Union headquarters in honor of the flying squadron of campaigners about to depart on their journey to the west. Mrs. Florence Kelley will act as toastmaster of the luncheon.

Following the luncheon the company gathered at headquarters will go with the delegates to the Union Station in a procession of decorated automobiles, to speed them on their long journey. When the suffrage special pulls out of the station a rain of purple, white and gold flowers will descend upon it and a chorus of a hundred women's voices will sing patriotic songs and old-fashioned hymns. This demonstration will take place at half-past five on Sunday afternoon, just half an hour before the train leaves for the west.

EVERY day brings to headquarters the name of new volunteers for the western journey. At the present time the party includes Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Miss Katharine Morey and Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, of Massachusetts; Mrs. W. D. Ascough, of Connecticut; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, Miss Anna Constable, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, and Miss Melinda Scott, of New York; Miss Julia Hurlbut, of New Jersey; Miss Ella Riegel, and Miss Caroline Katzenstein, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware; Mrs. Townsend Scott, of Maryland; Mrs. Robert Baker, and Miss Winifred Mallon, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. C. D. Hooker, and Mrs. Percy Read, of Virginia; Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Mrs. Jane Goode, and Miss Edith Goode, of Ohio; Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, of Michigan, and Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of Minnesota.

Miss Ella Riegel, of Pennsylvania, is business manager of the expedition. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles will take charge of the open-air meetings from the rear end of the platform and at small stations. Miss Edith Goode is in charge of the literature department. Mrs. Robert Baker will accompany the party as its "war correspondent," taking over the supervision of the press work throughout the entire trip.

The suffrage special will be fitted up with every convenience for the comfort of the women making the long trip through the suffrage states. Ten sections and two drawing rooms make up the car. The drawing rooms will be equipped as offices for the use of Miss Riegel, business manager, and Mrs. Baker, press chairman.

Miss Priscilla Webster will act as special advance agent for the flying column in the suffrage special and will travel a week in advance of it. She will attend to the business details of the expedition's arrival, will carry special material for the newspapers and assist the organizers in arranging mass meetings for the eastern envoys.

PLANS for the reception of the delegation in the west are arriving every day at national headquarters by letter and telegram.

Chicago is showing the warmest hospitality to the visiting delegates. On April 11, there will be an Anthony amendment dinner at the Auditorium Hotel, at which one thousand guests will be seated.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch
New York

Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Illinois state chairman, will preside at this dinner. Miss Grace Abbott, Judge Mary Bartelme, Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles will be the speakers.

One of the most beautiful features of the dinner will be the great massed chorus of women's voices which will sing Dr. Ethel Smyth's "March of the Women" and Sara Field's "Women's Marseillaise."

In Wichita, Kansas, a great mass meeting will be held at the theater, preceded by a dinner at seven o'clock and followed by an open-air demonstration at ten-thirty.

In Topeka, a luncheon will be given in honor of the delegates on Wednesday, April 12, and a public reception will be tendered them at four o'clock on the afternoon of the same day in Memorial Hall. At eight o'clock a mass meeting will be held in the Representatives Hall of the State House.

In Cheyenne, Wyoming, a great meeting will be held at St. Mark's Parish House on April 15. Governor Kendrick and ex-Governor and Mrs. Carey will receive the envoys.

In Los Angeles a reception to the members of the eastern delegation will be given by Mrs. Isaac Milbank, one of the leading women of the city, on their arrival on April 21.

In San Francisco a mass meeting will be held on April 25. A luncheon will be given at the Ramona Hotel at twelve-thirty.

The Sacramento Chamber of Commerce is preparing a royal welcome for the eastern visitors to their city.

The Suffrage Issue in the Next Election

THE enfranchised women of the twelve suffrage states hold in their hands to-day the power to influence decisively the election of the next President of the United States.

By standing for suffrage first and party affiliations second, they can decide the result of the next presidential campaign.

These twelve states elect one-fifth of the electoral college and cast one-third of the votes necessary to elect a President.

A CAREFUL study of national elections in the equal suffrage states from 1896 to 1912 has been recently made by Miss Mary G. Fendall, of Maryland, in order to determine, first, the strength of the established political parties in these states; and, second, what percentage of the total vote would suffice to alter the result of the elections.

Presidential Elections

IN the last five presidential elections not one of the twelve equal suffrage states has gone steadily for any one party. Illinois, Kansas and Oregon have been regarded as Republican states; but when the Progressives divided the Republican party, these states went Democratic. Since the Progressive vote is not certain to go back into the Republican party, these states may be classed as "doubtful" for the election in November, 1916.

In the last five presidential elections the equal suffrage states were carried as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.
Arizona	1		
California	1	3	1
Colorado	4	1	
Idaho	3	2	
Illinois	1	4	
Kansas	1	4	
Montana	3	2	
Nevada	4	1	
Oregon	1	4	
Utah	1	4	
Washington	1	3	1
Wyoming	2	3	

THE figures showing the results of the elections in the "free" states show also that in almost every case only a very small percentage of the total vote need have been changed to have altered the result of the election.

The largest percentage needed, of the vote cast in any one of the presidential elections from 1896 to 1912, to have altered the result of the election in that state, was 34 per cent. The smallest was 0.01 per cent. In only 3 out of the 56 elections was a change of over 30 per cent of the votes needed to alter the result, *while the average change needed to throw the election to the other party was but 9 per cent of the total vote cast.*

The following table gives the figures for the presidential election in 1912 in the equal suffrage states:

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Scattering*	*Votes needed to change result of election*	*Per cent of total vote needed to change result*
Arizona	10,324	3,021	6,949	3,163	....	1,688	7.2
California	283,436	3,914	283,610	79,201	23,336	88	0.01
Colorado	114,232	58,386	72,306	16,418	5,538	20,964	7.8
Idaho	33,921	32,810	25,527	11,960	1,537	556	0.5
Illinois	405,048	253,593	386,478	81,278	19,776	9,286	0.8
Kansas	143,663	74,845	120,210	26,779	....	11,727	3.2
Montana	27,941	18,512	22,456	10,885	....	2,743	3.4
Nevada	7,986	3,196	5,620	3,313	....	1,184	5.9
Oregon	47,064	34,673	37,600	13,343	4,360	4,733	3.4
Utah	36,579	42,100	24,174	9,023	509	2,761	2.5
Washington	86,840	70,445	113,698	40,134	11,682	12,930	4.0
Wyoming	15,310	14,560	9,232	2,760	434	376	0.9

The closeness of the vote, as between the leading parties, is shown especially by the fact that in California in 1912, a change of 88 votes would have given the election to the Democratic instead of to the Progressive Party. In Wyoming a change of only 376 votes, or 0.9 per cent of the total vote, and in Idaho only 556 votes, or 0.5 per cent of the total vote would have placed those states in the Republican instead of the Democratic column.

In none of the equal suffrage states would a change of more than 7.8 per cent of the total vote have been required to swing the presidential election of 1912.

In the four presidential elections preceding 1912, it is seen that the percentage of votes which would have been required to change the results in the equal suffrage states was as follows:

	1896	1900	1904	1908
California	0.3	6.6	17.4	11.2
Colorado	34.9	6.7	3.0	0.5
Idaho	28.4	2.1	20.2	8.4
Illinois	6.5	4.2	14.2	7.7
Kansas	4.9	3.3	19.4	4.8
Montana	30.1	9.3	10.2	2.2
Nevada	28.4	10.9	10.7	1.0
Oregon	1.0	7.8	23.8	11.0
Utah	33.3	1.1	14.3	8.5
Washington	6.7	5.9	25.3	12.9
Wyoming	0.7	8.5	18.9	7.9

Congressional Elections

TWENTY-TWO Senators and forty members of the House of Representatives come to Washington from 11 states where women equally with men vote for members of the upper and lower house of Congress.

The figures for the election of United States Senators are not given in Miss Fendall's summary because the direct election of Senators has been in effect for so short a time that no valid generalization on this subject can be made; but it is worth knowing that the figures for many senatorial elections in 1914 were painfully close.

Owing to the recent reapportionment of representation in some states, 11 congressional districts have elected representatives but twice, so that only 29 districts are considered in establishing the stability in them of party power.

A study of the congressional elections in these 29 districts since 1896, 301 cases in all, has brought out the fact that not one of these 29 districts has been carried steadily by the Democratic party and only five of them have been held during that period in the Republican column.

In many of these congressional districts the vote is consistently very close, so that very little concentrated effort would be needed to direct the election as the women voters chose. Since 1896 six elections have been carried by a majority of less than 80 votes; 28 by a majority of less than 500; and 17 by a majority of between 500 and 1,000.

In no case in an election in which every party had its own candidate would it have been necessary to change more than 29.2 per cent of the total vote cast; only 17 out of the 301 elections would have required a change of more than 20 per cent of the total vote; and in *223 of these elections less than 10 per cent of the total vote cast would have sufficed to change the result.*

The highest percentage necessary to have thrown an election to the opposite party during this period was 38 per cent, and the lowest 0.01 per cent of the total vote cast. In 25 out of the 301 elections, less than 1 per cent of the total vote cast constituted a majority.

These figures prove incontestibly that a small but determined group of women in nearly every congressional district in the equal suffrage states can affect the result of the election of their Representative in Congress.

Free States Demand Suffrage Amendment

RESOLUTIONS from the equal suffrage states, asking for favorable action on the suffrage amendment in the House Judiciary Committee are coming in steadily.

A press clipping from the Montana *Daily Record,* March 30, under the heading, "Action Stirs Local Women," states that the postponement of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the Judiciary Committee has aroused the women of Montana. A meeting was held on March 29, after which the following telegram was sent to Representatives Stout and Evans: "Members of the Congressional Union in Montana deprecate the action of the House Committee on Judiciary with regard to the Susan B. Anthony amendment and hereby express the hope that you and our friends will find means to bring about a reconsideration of the action of the committee."

THE women of Tucson, Arizona, passed and sent to the Judiciary Committee on March 27, the following resolutions:

"*Resolved,* That we, women of Arizona, as voters, assembled in conference in the Parish Hall of Tucson, this twenty-seventh day of March, 1916, for the purpose of more completely unifying the voting women, call upon the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House to report favorably the Raker national suffrage resolution.

"*Resolved,* That a telegram voicing the above be sent to Chairman E. Y. Webb to be read by the committee and then inserted in the *Congressional Record.*

"(Signed) MRS. E. I. BUTLER, *State Secretary for the Arizona Congressional Union.*"

FROM Seattle word came to Miss Martin, on March 25, that the Women's Democratic Club of Seattle had sent the following telegram to all members of the Judiciary and to all Democratic leaders:

"*Resolved,* That we, the Women's Democratic Club of Seattle, petition the House Judiciary Committee and national administration leaders to report out of committee immediately the Susan B. Anthony amendment and present it to Congress.

"(Signed) MRS. HUGH C. TODD, *Secretary.*"

WOMEN voters in Laramie, Wyoming, passed the following resolution on March 28:

"*Resolved,* That this meeting, the Albany County Branch of the Congressional Union, at Laramie, Wyoming, March 28, 1916, calls upon the members of the Judiciary Committee to report immediately and favorably to the House of Representatives the Sutherland-Mondell Resolution.

"*Be It Further Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and also that it be sent to each member of the congressional delegation of Wyoming, and that it be read into the *Congressional Record* by Representative Mondell, of the House, and Senator Francis E. Warren, of the Senate.

"(Signed) *Albany County Committee,*

"MRS. M. C. BROWN, *Chairman, Member School Board.*
"DR. GRACE RAYMOND HEBARD, *Professor Political Economy, University of Wyoming.*
"MRS. W. S. INGHAM.
"MRS. O. L. PATCHELL.
"MRS. ETTA ROACH.
"MRS. MAY BAIRD CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*
"MRS. FRANK D. SPAFFORD, *Treasurer.*
"MRS. C. A. DUNIWAY, *Chairman Resolutions Committee.*"

A MEETING of the Republican Central Committee of Pima County, Arizona, on March 28, passed resolutions heartily endorsing the Susan B. Anthony amendment and demanding favorable action upon it in Congress.

Comments of the Press

[*Continued from page 4*]

The Woman's Fight

IT is regrettable that the House Judiciary Committee voted to indefinitely postpone consideration of all proposed amendments to the Constitution because one of the amendments before the committee was that providing for suffrage for women of the United States.

The decision is to be regretted the more because it is such clear enunciation of the fact that the forces that rule are no more progressive, no more clear seeing, no more intelligent in the face of civic advance in the twentieth century than in the fifteenth. Evidently the present-day ruling class must be hit with a club the same as in ages long past.

There seems nothing left for the women and the men who have labored so long and so well for equal franchise but keep up the good fight until the bourbon spirit is too weak to successfully resist their attack and the victory for political freedom is won.

The closing of the door of Congress on the proposed amendment means nothing more than just that. It leaves the woman question where it was before the Judiciary Committee acted. The separate states are still at perfect liberty to take individual action, which will effect the same results the national amendment would have furnished.

The decision of the House Judiciary Committee makes rather plain a couple of points which will not bring much gratification to the opponents of political freedom in free America. The larger of the points overshadows the other and is that there is a well-defined knowledge that the amendment would be adopted if submitted to the vote of the states. If the House Judiciary Committee were as well convinced that the amendment would be decisively defeated as that it would be adopted, the amendment would be submitted.

The action of the committee is regrettable also because it looks like a too blunt way of saying that our ruling class representatives in Congress are more interested in other things less vital at present and that they are opposed to the promotion of political liberty in a country dedicated to the principle of political liberty.

It seems reasonably certain that if the House committee did not feel so sure that the submission of the amendment would be equivalent to its adoption, the decision would have been less arbitrary. Nominally the decision of the committee is nothing more than giving legal consent to the call of the citizens that they want to vote on an extension of political freedom. The committee merely gives legal formality to the right of the people to vote upon amendments to the constitution. This committee thinks it has a right to deny the right of the people to vote.

Submitting the amendment is nothing more than allowing the people to decide if they want to adopt equal franchise. Which is what makes the committee's action so much to be regretted. It is interposing itself between the people and their right to vote upon a constitutional amendment. The secret of the committee's decision is that submission would be equivalent to adoption—and the ruling class does not want women to vote—yet.

There are no new arguments to be made for or against equal franchise. It would be impossible to find something that has not been already used in the long fight.

The course of the women citizens in states where liberty means freedom is its own answer to allegations from those opposed. That course is the case from both sides. It tells the complete story.

Just now when women in the war countries are actually doing all the work formerly performed by men is not a good time to dispute the claims of the women in words. It must be done in other ways, by congressional committee decisions, for instance.

But the sun of equal franchise has risen. Soon it will be so high above the horizon that it will make unprogressive congressmen blink their slow-seeing eyes.—*Pittsburg (Pa.) Leader, March* 28, 1916.

Suffragists to Start on $50,000 Tour of West

THE Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage not only keeps the suffrage torch aloft and brightly burning, but raises it occasionally so high and makes it burn so brilliantly that it lights the way for 100,000,000 persons all at once.

The bearer of this torch, Miss Ella Riegel, is a Philadelphia woman and a member of the national finance committee of the Congressional Union. She will have charge of the arrangements for an expedition in the West that has, in advance, attracted the attention and aroused the enthusiasm of prominent public officials in the West, a number of whom have already signified their intention of welcoming the eastern women when they arrive in the different states.

The object of the expedition is to mobilize the suffrage forces in the voting states, and if this is impossible to have the women voters throw their votes in the 1916 elections where they will most help the suffrage cause in order to obtain favorable action from Congress during the present session.—*Philadelphia Record, March* 19, 1916.

Who is After Wilson?

THE Wall Street Republicans.

The Republicans who will even swallow Roosevelt to get back into power.

The Republican women who would overthrow an administration at any cost in order to secure the right to vote in New York.

The Congressional Union.

The peanut Congressmen and politicians who voted with the Kaiser in Congress the last month. —*Helena (Mont.) Independent (Dem.), March* 16, 1916.

Women and the Ballot

DURING the past few weeks there has been the keenest interest and enthusiasm among the women of Tucson over the proposed suffrage amendment. . . .

The whole State of Arizona is being organized to back the Susan B. Anthony amendment.—*Arizona Daily Star, March* 26, 1916.

Suffrage Guns Now Trained on Congress

WITH the opening of spring the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is renewing its activities with a vim; and every force, directly and indirectly, is being leveled at the Congress at Washington.—*New York Telegraph, March* 28, 1916.

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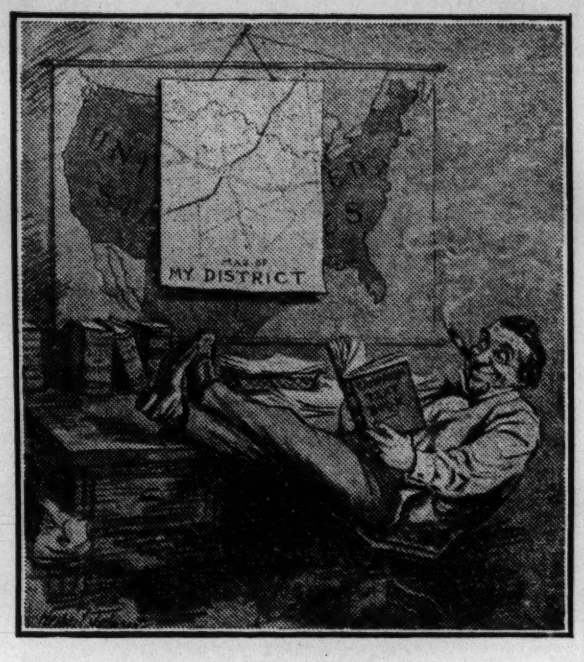
In Congressmen's Districts



Saturday Evening Post, March 25, 1916

"My District"

MASSACHUSETTS is doing wonders in the national movement.

A conference of the members of the Massachusetts branch was held on March 29 to consider a plan to send a representative from Massachusetts on the tour through the suffrage states.

"Without doubt, the most interesting part of the program," writes Mrs. Morey, chairman of the Union in Massachusetts, "was the address of Mrs. Alice Park, of California, who gave a wonderfully illuminating account of the progress of the Union's organization in the West.

"'I have only one thing against the Congressional Union,' Mrs. Park said, 'and that is that this wonderful idea of the organization of women voters came first from them instead of from the western women themselves. It was such a mistake that the suffrage organizations in the free states did not keep together and realize that the great thing for them to do after they had won their political freedom was to combine, and use that great new power to give the same thing to other women.'

"Mrs. Park reiterated her belief in the magnificent response of western women when they have been awakened by the call from the East. 'If any of you know voting women,' Mrs. Park said in closing, 'write them to join the Congressional Union. That will help you more than anything else.'"

The meeting immediately voted to send a delegate to the west, realizing that the Massachusetts branch could achieve more for the Susan B. Anthony amendment by so doing than in any other way. The state chairman, Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, was unanimously elected a delegate with power to sign credentials for other members who might be able to go. Since the convention, Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, vice-chairman, and Miss Katharine A. Morey, treasurer, have joined the party.

Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck, first vice-chairman; Miss Grace Henshaw, of Cambridge; Miss Dorothy Ficken, of Milton; Mrs. Calvin Austin and Miss Myra Todd will be delegates to the conference in Washington on April 8 and 9.

The Cambridge district of the Massachusetts Branch was organized on March 31 at a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey, wife of Professor Jeffrey, of Harvard College. Mrs. Francis M. Babson was elected chairman; Mrs. Elwood B. Spear and Miss Grace Henshaw, vice-chairman; Miss Ellen Webster, secretary; Mrs. H. Addington Bruce, treasurer. Mrs. Spear was formerly on the faculty of Wellesley College and is the wife of Professor Spear of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mrs. Bruce is the wife of H. Addington Bruce, the well-known authority on political economy. The chairman of parlor meetings is Mrs. James T. Carret, a co-worker of Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Carret has served three years on the Massachusetts State Prison Commission, by appointment from the governor. She has the distinction of being the first woman probation officer in the United States.

Among the members of the new organization is Mrs. Dewey, wife of Professor Dewey, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She is the only woman member of the Massachusetts state labor commission. Mrs. Dewey is actively stirring up labor men and women in Boston to write to labor organizations in the big cities where the women delegates are going, telling of the purpose of the tour and urging them to come to the meetings and to use their votes in support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Vote in Judiciary Committee, March 28, on Representative Carlin's Motion Postponing Indefinitely All Constitutional Amendments

FOR POSTPONEMENT

1.	Edwin Y. Webb, North Carolina	D
2.	Charles C. Carlin, Virginia	D
3.	J. Randall Walker, Georgia (Absent and paired)	D
4.	William L. Igoe, Missouri	D
5.	Warren Gard, Ohio	D
6.	Richard S. Whaley, South Carolina	D
7.	Thaddeus H. Caraway, Arkansas	D
8.	Henry J. Steele, Pensylvania	D
9.	Henry G. Danforth, New York	R
10.	George S. Graham, Pennsylvania	R
11.	Leonidas C. Dyer, Missouri	R*

AGAINST POSTPONEMENT

12.	Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., Kentucky	D
13.	Joseph Taggart, Kansas	D
14.	William Elza Williams, Illinois (Absent and paired)	D
15.	Harry H. Dale, New York	D
16.	M. M. Neely, West Virginia	D
17.	Andrew J. Volstead, Minnesota	R
18.	John M. Nelson, Wisconsin	R
19.	Dick T. Morgan, Oklahoma	R
20.	Walter M. Chandler, New York	R
21.	Hunter H. Moss, West Virginia	R

*Mr. Dyer was pledged to support the suffrage amendment. His sudden defection changed the vote of the full committee from 11-10 for the amendment to 11-10 against it, or the vote of 10-9 against it on March 28, with Mr. Williams and Mr. Walker absent and paired.

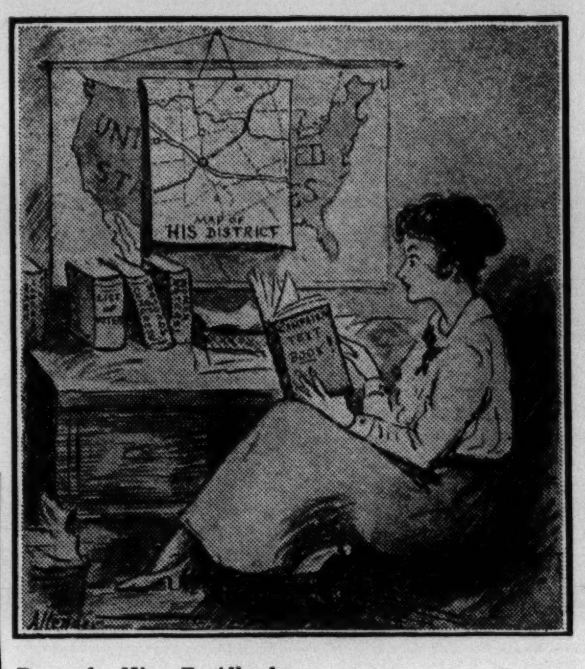
EVERY member of the committee should receive as many letters, telegrams and resolutions as possible from men and women constituents and from all individuals and organizations throughout the country interested in the Susan B. Anthony amendment, urging an immediate report of the amendment to the House.

Address members of the Judiciary Committee at the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

ONE hundred and fifty signatures were secured in a few hours by Arkansas workers to a petition sent to Congressman Caraway, urging him to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the Judiciary Committee. The signatures were collected in Jonesboro, Ark. Mr. Lamb, the law partner of Mr. Caraway, was one of the first to sign, and the friendly attitude of the leading business men was very apparent.

IN Petersburg, Va., an enthusiastic meeting was held on March 26. The Petersburg branch of the Congressional Union was organized under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Muhse. Miss M. C. Caldwell was elected chairman; Mrs. R. W. Reynolds, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Harriet I. Thomas, chairman of the membership committee.

Resolutions supporting the Susan B. Anthony amendment were adopted and telegrams were sent off at once to members of the Judiciary Committee at Washington.



Drawn by Nina E. Allender

"His District"

Dr. Carrie C. Davis, of Hopewell, who was present, was appointed chairman for the Congressional Union in Prince George County.

Mrs. D. E. Hooker, chairman of the Congressional Union in Richmond, initiated the work of organization.

A SPECIAL meeting of the first and thirteenth districts was held in Detroit on Monday, March 28, at the home of Mrs. Herbert Trix, to discuss the sending of an envoy from Michigan on the western trip. Mrs. W. Nelson Whittemore was chosen as the delegate from her state.

Eighty new members joined the Union after a meeting in Tecumseh on March 27, at the Monday Club, at which Mrs. A. T. Robinson, of Lansing, an Australian by birth and for some time a resident of California, was the speaker.

A local branch was formed in Lansing to support the work of the sixth district.

THE Ninth Congressional District of New Jersey was organized on March 21. Mrs. Lial C. Jordan was elected chairman.

The state chairman, Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, presided over the conference, introducing as the principal speaker Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, chairman of the Congressional Union in Delaware. Mrs. Hilles made an inspiring address. At the close of the meeting everyone present who was not already a member joined the Union, and a resolution was passed calling upon the Hon. Richard Wayne Parker, Representative from the Ninth District, and upon Senators Hughes and Martine, to hasten the passage of the suffrage amendment in Congress and to cast their vote for it. Another resolution was passed demanding that the Judiciary Committee favorably report the suffrage bill.

On Monday, March 20, Mrs. Hopkins gave a luncheon for Mrs. Hilles in Morristown, and on the same afternoon Mrs. Hilles spoke at a meeting in the Dodge building.

The Bergen County Branch of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey asked Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., of New York, to speak on the work of the Congressional Union at their board meeting held in Hackensack on March 23. The meeting was well attended and many expressed their belief in the policy of the Congressional Union and their intention of joining it.

On March 24 Mrs. Hopkins addressed a meeting at Bridgeton. She was the guest of Mrs. Oberlin Smith of that city.

During the past week Mrs. Hopkins has spoken at eight meetings; many new members joined the Union, and over one hundred and thirty-eight dollars was collected.

Treasurer's Report

Contributions toward $150,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from March 27 Through April 1, 1916

Mrs. William Kent	$83 25
Collection, Second District Conference, New Jersey	16 45
Mrs. Pope Yeatman	3 00
Miss Bessie Little	5 60
Mrs. Gertrude M. Cook	1 00
Miss Jessie M. Rice	1 00
Miss Frances Frothingham	1 00
Miss Caroline B. Stephen	1 00
Mrs. Byron Cummings	1 00
Mrs. V. Z. Schurtz	1 00
Mrs. Fred Huck	1 00
Mrs. C. M. Gallup	2 00
Mrs. L. F. Middlebrook	1 00
Miss Helen L. Birch	1 00
Delaware Branch Congressional Union	25 00
Miss Florence E. Ranger	1 00
Miss Emma E. Elliott	1 00
Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr.	5 00
Miss Ethel P. Brigham	1 00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	2,000 00
Miss Anna Constable	100 00
Miss Marion May	100 00
Mrs. Lewis Delafield	25 00
Miss Eleanor Brannan	25 00
Political and Organization Committee of the New York Branch	500 00
Miss Gertrude Lynde Crocker	5 00
Mr. William Wallace	1 00
Per Michigan Branch:	
Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh	75 00
Mrs. James Whittemore	100 00
Mrs. George Hendrie	15 00
Mrs. O. D. Hardy	5 00
Per New Jersey Branch:	
Mrs. Willard King	100 00
Miss Mary Mulford	1 00
Mrs. J. Searl Hurlbut	50
Mr. Oberlin Smith	20 00
Miss Julia Hurlbut	268 96
Collection, Morristown meeting	1 85
Collection, Ninth District Conference	2 45
Collection, Second District Conference	16 45
Rummage Sale, Morristown	89 88
Per Colorado Branch:	
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler	10 00
Mrs. E. M. E. Solly	15 00
Mrs. Helen Curtis	5 00
Dr. Caroline E. Spencer	5 00
Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr	2 00
Mrs. S. H. B. Gray	4 00
Affiliation fees	20 00
Collection	6 84
Membership fees	68 75
Total	$3,740 98
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	118,134 47
Total collected through April 1, 1916	$121,875 45

News from the West

CHICAGO women are showing tremendous interest in the work that the eastern women are proposing in the west, and are determined that Illinois is to be the state that is willing to stand up and be counted when it comes to efficient work for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. All day at the Congressional Union headquarters in the Stevens Building, Chicago women are volunteering their help for the gigantic task of circularizing the state to call attention to the voting women that their help is needed. Saturday meetings are held for the purpose of organization. Many out-of-town organization meetings are showing the interest of the women in the suburbs. Mrs. Gilson Gardner and Miss Elsie Hill spoke at several such meetings during the past week.

At Hinsdale, in the eleventh congressional district, Mrs. Ralph Pierce organized a meeting for the purpose of forming a branch Congressional Union, at which Mrs. Thomas Louis Powell was elected chairman, and Mrs. Elizabeth Gougar, principal of the Henderson school of Joliet; Mrs. Lila K. Hutchins, and Miss Harriet Merrille were elected vice-chairmen. The executive officers of this branch were the first to reserve a table at the amendment dinner.

At Oak Park, in the sixth congressional district, Mrs. Frank Lloyd Wright entertained the Civics and Suffrage League for the purpose of hearing the past history of the Union and its future plans in connection with the western trip of the eastern women. Mrs. Charles Clayberg, president of this organization, will organize the interest of Oak Park in the Chicago demonstration. Three tables will be reserved for this organization at the Anthony amendment dinner.

Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, who is taking a marked interest in the coming arrival of the suffrage flyer, has joined the national advisory council of the Congressional Union, and this week contributed $150 toward the expenses incident to the entertainment of the eastern visitors.

OFFICERS for Pima County, Arizona, were elected at a conference held in the Parish Hall, Tucson, on March 27. Mrs. Byron Cummings, chairman of the Congressional Union in Arizona, presided. The business was brief and to the point. Mrs. R. B. von KleinSmid discussed the question "Why women of the west wish to help the women of the east." Mrs. W. B. Whittemore took as her subject, "How we can help the women of the east," and Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson spoke on the present status of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

After several impromptu speeches from the floor a constitution for Pima County was adopted and county officers elected, Miss S. M. Franklin being made chairman; Mrs. E. S. Forderer, Mrs. A. E. Douglas, Mrs. None Bernard, Mrs. Kirk Hart, vice-chairmen; Mrs. J. H. Foster, secretary; Mrs. E. J. Sporleder, treasurer; Mrs. John F. Meyer, chairman of publicity.

IN Tucson, Arizona, Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, of Texas, addressed a large gathering of women voters on the national suffrage amendment.

The meeting was held in the auditorium of the Women's Club on March 20.

Mrs. Wolfe is the wife of Professor Wolfe, who holds the chair of economics in the University of Texas. She was on her way to California to organize the sentiment for woman suffrage in that state, and stopped off at Tucson for a meeting arranged by the local members of the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Wolfe has taken an active part in three suffrage campaigns—two in Ohio and one in Wisconsin. "It was the fact that these state campaigns were unsuccessful," she said, according to the Tucson *Daily Star* (March 21), "that converted me to the simpler and more effective plan of work for national suffrage."

Resolutions supporting the Susan B. Anthony amendment were unanimously adopted.

Mrs. R. B. von KleinSmid, vice-chairman of the Congressional Union, presided at the meeting. Officers of the local organization seated on the platform were Mrs. von KleinSmid, Mrs. H. W. Fenner, Mrs. H. E. Douglass, Mrs. W. V. Whittemore, Mrs. Walter Wakefield, Mrs. Alfred Steinfeld, Mrs. J. D. Matthews, and Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.

THE Democratic State Central Committee granted a hearing to a delegation of suffrage workers at Boise on March 6. Miss Margaret Whittemore represented the Congressional Union; Miss Hortense McManus, executive secretary of the State Supervisor of Schools, spoke as a non-partisan voter who had not yet resided in the state long enough to choose her party; Mrs. J. G. Green represented the Democratic women of the state. All speakers urged the committee to use their influence with national leaders of the Democratic party to give united support to the Susan B. Anthony amendment in Congress.

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New York City Branch, Congressional Union	6
Mrs. Ella C. Thompson	3
Miss R. A. Levy	1
Miss Amy W. Hotchkiss	1
Miss H. E. Brennan	1
Miss Ruth Crocker	1
Miss Ingleborg Kindstedt	1
Miss Alice Paul	2
Miss Maud Clark	1
Miss Frances Frothingham	2
Mrs. Ada Chase Dudley	2
Mrs. Cyrus Mead	1
Mrs. A. C. Muhse	2
Miss Louise Murdock	1
Mrs. Eugene Grey	1
Mrs. Robert Adamson	1
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	1
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe	1
Total	30
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	2,620
Total through April 1 secured by members	2,650

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The Suffragist Bookshelf

THIS department is organized for the purpose of putting before our readers some good books on the suffrage question, current events and recent fiction. While all the books on this subject cannot be listed we will at all times be glad to fill your order for any book published. Suffragists are urged to purchase their books through *The Suffragist Book Service.* You payno more—often less—than if you purchased from a bookseller, and *The Suffragist* gets the benefit. In remitting remember that the price given includes postage.

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A Bibliography of Municipal Government, William Bennett Munro.	2.75
The World Decision, Rob Herrick.	1.35
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